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NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. The "After Dark" Controversy.

Before Judge Blatchford. ustin Daly vs. H. D. Palmer.-This case, the full particulars of which have been previously given in the HERALD at length, was again called up yesterday for argument. Only an hour by consent was given (after the regular session of the court) for the defendant's counsel to state his case. The further hearing of argument is set down for next week, when defendant's counsel will resume.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. The Shaffer Extradition Case.

Before Commissioner Osborn. The case of Henrick Shaffer, who is charged with the murder of his wife at Bretzenheim, in Hesse-Darmstadt, came up again yesterday morning. The extradition of the prisoner is demanded by the laws of Hesse-Darmstadt, of which principality the prisoner is subject. The prisoner, it will be remembered, was charged with murdering his wife while living at his home in Hesse-Darmstadt. The evidence elicited at the Coroner's inquest led to the conclusion that the woman had committed suicide, but in a subsequent investigation poison was discovered in the stomach of the deceased. It was then currently believed that the prisoner had administered the poison to his wife for the purpose of getting rid of her, so that he might marry a widow in the neighborhood, with whom, it was stated, he was on too friendly terms. The body of Mrs. Shafer was exhumed, previous to which, however, the prisoner fied to this country, and his whereabouts having been ascertained he was arrested at Faterson, N. J., and brought before the court, where a full investigation of the circumstances was held. The evidence was chiefly documentary, consisting of the depositions of witnesses in Hesse-Darmstadt. The case closed yesterday, and the question at issue is whether the prisoner will be held or sent back to Hesse-Darmstadt. prisoner is subject. The prisoner, it will be re-

SUPREME COURT-SENERAL TERM.

Another Railroad Case.

Before Judges Ingraham, J. F. Barnard and Mullin. Duke Merritt, Respondent, vs. The Hudson River troad Company, Appellant.—On the morning of the 19th day of January, 1866, the plaintiff, Merritt, who is a milkman, was in Hudson street, near who is a milkman, was in Hudson street, near Duane, seated in his milk wagen, and proceeding northward on the westerly side of the street. While so doing, and when quite near the American Express Company's building, a railroad express car which was coming down the street was "switched" so as to run it through the archway into the express company's building. The plaintif attempted to drive his wagen between the car and the building, but was caught by the car and had his leg severely injured. His wagen and horse were also injured considerably. On the trial the jury awarded him a verdet for damages in the sum of \$500, and the defendants actually appealed from the judgment. The case was argued on appeal to-day, and at the close of that argument the Court at once affirmed the judgment of the court below.

An Important Appeal Case.

An Important Appeal Case. Before Judges Barnard, Ingraham and Cardozo The People ex rel. Ramon S. Latorre vs. James O'Brien, Sheriff .- Upon charges of fraudulent purchases on credit of about \$130,000 worth of goods from various New York merchants, and the fraudulent shipment of the bulk of his property to relatives in Havana, the relator was, at the instance of one of the creditors, arrested in February last under a "Stilwell" warrant. In the same month the relator was finally convicted of such frauds and committed to jail, where he has since remained. Some time in August last the debtor applied to Judge Russel, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, entitled, "of voluntary assignment by an insolvent for the purpose of exonerating his person from imprisonment." Judge Russel thereupon, after certain proceedings had, granted an order of exoneration, &c. Upon this order the debtor applied to Judge Barnard for his discharge upon habeas corpus; but Judge Barnard is lid that the order of Judge Russel was not effectual to release him on the ground that the Stilwell act of 1831 repealed the law of 1813, under which Judge Russel had acted, and remanded the prisoner. On appeal from such last named decision argument was made by counsel early in the present general term, and the following opinions affirming Judge Barnard's order have just been pronounced:—

AFFIRMATORY ORDER. ent shipment of the bulk of his property to relatives

pentions adirming Judge Barnard's order have just been pronounced:—
Judge Cardozo, on hearing the cause, decided as follows:—The apparent for there is not any real) difficulty in this matter seems to arise from the relator's counsel having confined his attention to the ninth section of the act of April 28, 1831 (Ed. Stat, vol. 4, p. 465), overlooking or ignoring the 11th section. The ninth section provides that the final commitment of the deiendant shall be to the fail of the county in which the hearing is had, to be there detained until he shall be discharged "according to law." The eleventh section points out the law according to which the deiendant may be discharged. That section provides that the defendant so committed "shall remain in custody in the same manner as other prisoners on criminal process until a final judgment shall have been rendered in his favor in the suit prosecuted by the creditors at whose instance such defendant shall have been committed, or until he shall have been rendered in this favor in the suit prosecuted by the creditors at whose instance such defendant shall have been committed, or until he shall have been rendered in this favor in the suit prosecuted by the creditors at whose instance such defendant shall have been committed, or until he shall have been rendered in the subsequent sections of this act." When the act of 1831 declares that the prisoner shall remain in custody until discharged according to the sections of that statute, it is preposerous to argue that he could be discharged under the provisions of a prior statute. The language of section eleven excludes all other discharged under the provisions of a prior statute. The language of section eleven excludes all other remedies and reduces the defendant's application for discharge to a proceeding under and pursuant to the provisions of that act. The statute of 1813, remacted by the Revised Statutes (5d. Stat., vol. 2, p. 49), was therefore inapplicable to the relator's case, and the decision of the learned Justice below was clearly right, and his order should be affirmed with costs. Ordered accordingly.

clearly right, and his order should be affirmed with costs. Ordered accordingly.

JUDGE INGRAHAM'S VIEWS.

If the act to abolish imprisonment, &c., is to be considered operative, I concur in the above opinion, affirming the order appealed from. The reason is apparent—viz., that in the proceedings under the twelfth section, the assignment is for the benefit of the prosecuting creditors (Spear vs. Wardell, I.N. Y. Rep., p. 144), while under the act of which the defendant availed himself the assignment is for the benefit of all the creditors. Order should be affirmed.

adirmed.

For relator, Joseph J. Marrin and Messrs. Beebe,
Donahue and Cooke. For Sheriff, Brown, Hall and
Vanuerpoel. For creditor, G. A. Seixas.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Disputes Among Ocean Telegraphers.

Little vs. Hidden.—The complainant stated that the plaintiff was the laventor of certain improvements in ocean telegraphy; that the defendant, by promise that he would pay the sum of \$7,000, in duced the plaintiff to assign to him one-half of a patent which had been issued in Great Britain, and alleged that he had been induced to make such assignment by fraud and collusion, and the plaintiff had sought to have such assignment cancelled and the patent to be delivered up to him and an account of all the profits received.

To this complaint a demurger was put in and the

the patent to be delivered up to fail the profits received.

To this complaint a demurrer was put in and the case was argued by Edwin James for the plainting and by Clarence A. Seward and H. R. Cummings for

The Court reserved its decision.

SOPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

The Eric Warfare—Suit for the Appointment of Jay Gould as Trustee of the Company. Charles Mackintosh vs. The Eric Railway Com-pany and Others.—The plaintiff files his bill of complaint, setting forth that he is a stockholder of the Eric Railway Company, and that the company is now in a successful and prosperous condition; that it is claimed by various parties that there has been a large amount of stock issued by the said company in excess of the amount authorized by law; that other persons claim that there has been no excessive tesue of stock by the defendants, but that all the stock issued and now ontatanding was issued under authority conferred by the acts of incorporation of the Eric Railway Company and the acts amendatory thereof; that there has been recently very heavy speculation in the stocks of all corporations, and that the speculations in Eric Railway Company's stock have also been very large; that many persons have been engaged in selling the said stock whort," and that in order to further their interests in that respect they will endeavor by constant and annoying litigation to embarrass the officers and the management of the property and to injure and obstruct it in its business capacities and to throw discredit upon the company in every possible way; that among other modes which will probably be adopted will be the obtaining of an injunction or injunctions from some court, on exparte affidavits, which orders of restraint will necessarily remain in force until a hearing can be had upon them; that applications for the appointment of a receiver of the properties of the company will be among the other means resorted to, and that the result of these proceedings can only be to effect injury and depression of the property and credit of the company; that Jay Gould is president and treasurer of said faric Railway Company, and is a person of large wealth and personal responsibility, and is thoroughly conversant with the Dusiness and management of the company.

The plaintiff then asis that the Court shall adjudge and determine in this action whether there has been any excessive issues of stock, and to what extent, if any; at what time such issues were made and to whom the same was issued; that the Court will any; at what time such issues were made and to whom the same was issued; that the Court will any; at what time such issues were made and to whom the same was issued; that the Court will any; at what time such issues were made and to whom the same was issued; that the Court wil other persons claim that there has been no excessive same of stock by the defendants, but that all the

moneys in the proper prosecution and conduct of its business, a trustee of the company be appointed, with the powers and authority of a receiver, to take control of all the moneys on hand and disburse them only in the regular and legitimate business and transactions of the company.

Messrs Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, attorneys of the plaintid, applied to Judge Barnard upon these papers, and an order of injunction was granted by that justice, restraining all parties from prosecuting suits aiready commenced and from commencing new suits, and appointing Jay Gould as trustee, with the powers of a receiver, to hold and disburse the funds of the company, in accordance with the resolutions of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee.

It was further ordered that said Gould file a bond, with sureties, in the sum of \$2,000.000, for the faithful performance of his duties and trusts.

This injunction was served on the parties on Monday morning. The Belmont injunction was served later in the same day.

A Singular Affidavit in Reply to Daniel Drew-Peculiar Assertions and Counter State-ments-Light Wanted.

The following amdavit was made yesterday in the Erie litigation, and is presumed to be a reply to the amidavit of Daniel Drew, published in the HERALD

SUPERME COURT.—August Belmont and Another ex. The Eric Ratheay Company and Others.—City and county of New York, s.—James Fisk, Jr., being duly sworn deposes and says that on Sunday morning, November 15, 1868, Mr. Daniel Drew unexpectedly called upon me; he said that he had come to make a clean breast of it and to throw himself upon our mercy; that he was short of Eric stock 30,000 shares; I told him that I knew that, and that was not half of it, and that he was short in addition 40,000 calls; he complained bitterly of his position; he then entered into an explanation as to certain proceedings that he said were being got up by parties who were to attack us in the courts; he said that he had been in the enemy's camp, and all that he cared about was to look out for number one, and if we were willing the Pillin how would make a clean breast of it to begin with; he finally, after much hesitation, said he would tell me; that Work, Schell, Lane and Thompson were embarked in a scheme with him; he refused to tell me in whose name the proceedings were to be instituted; upon inquiring closely of him whether the case was taken up on its merits or as a mere stock operation, he admitted to me that it was to relieve those who were short of the stock; I presented the idea to him as to what the others with him if they were also provided for, and he would break up the whole scheme; he begged and entreated that I should go and bring Mr. Gould, sawing that he knew that if he could see Mr. Gould he could benefit his position, and would tell us who were to be the plaintiff in the suit; I tried to convince him that this was one of his old tricks, and that he was the last man who should whine at any position he had put himself in with regard to Erie, Finally I consented to go and get Mr. Gould and Mr. Drew him and the was the last min who should whine at any position he had put himself in with regard to Erie Finally, unable to get rid of him in any other very himself to he was not present at the entire interies whe would receive the w

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Royal Insurance Bond Robbery Habens

reported in yesterday's HERALD, was arrested in | ne Binghamton on a charge of complicity in the Royal Insurance Company bond robbery, in 1898, and was brought to this city on habeas corpus on a petition for his admission to bail. The case came up yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, and after argument the Court remanded the prisoner to the Binghamton authorities, on the ground that the petition did not show that there was no court in Broome county having the authority to grant the relief sought. nghamton on a charge of complicity in the

COURT OF CENERAL SESSIONS.

The Grand Jury-Charge of Forgery. Before Judge Russel.

The Grand Jurors who were in attendance yester

day morning were discharged from further attendance, the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer not having completed their labors.

Charles Dorsey pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, the charge being that on the 19th of September he presented a forged order to the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, purporting to have been drawn by Corbett & Clemond, No. 45 Ann street. The prisoner was remanded for sentence,

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAT TERM.—Nos. 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 28, 35, 53, 35, 356, 373, 50, 133, 138, 142, 150, 193, 245, 247, 261, 269, 277, 287, 291, 292, 203, 333, 347, 260, 364, 372.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 39, 53, 61, 63, 74, 81, 82, 83, 85, 95, 97, 117.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.—Nos. 315, 261, 275, 317, 517, 229, 389, 357, 433, 255, 299, 463, 423, 351.

351.

OVER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Nos. 1983, 1261, 761, 1229, 523, 1255, 1045, 781, 1269, 5277, 1301, 1271, 1205, 2289, 1319, 1339, 727, 803, 49, 48.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Nos. 1424, 1377, 1858, 1374, 1432, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1450, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1466, 1547. PART 2.—Nos. 431, 857, 858, 1413, 87, 715, 1093, 1433, 1436, 1343, 1383, 1409, 1515, 1191, 1438.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record

accloskey administered the sacrament of confirm

tion in St. Mary's church, yesterday morning, to THE NEITUNE CLUB.-In the report of the ball at Ferrero's Apollo Hall, published in yestorday's Heran, the name of the club was erroniously printed the "Neptune" instead of the "Independence." The Neptune Club ball, which is generally a splendid affair, will not take place for some time yet.

THE PARK HOUSE SUICIDE. -Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday over the body of Benjamin B. an inquest yesterday over the body of Benjamin B.
Bangs, who shot himself through the head at the
Park House, Jr., in City Hall square, as previously
reported in the HERALD. As no additional facts
could be elicited the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the evidence. The remains have been
taken to Cambridge, Mass., for burial.

A MERCHANT ROBBED.—On Tuesday evening Mr.
John L. Roderfeit, merchant, corner of Duane
and Greenwich streets, while crossing the river
on one of the Favonia ferry boats, was attacked upon reaching the dock and dragged by
thieves to an adjacent dock, where they robbed him
of a gold watch valued at \$150 and fifty dollars in
money. He reported the robbery at the Twentysecond police precinct, but no arrests have been
made. The robbery occurred at seven o'clock in the
evening. *

THE FATAL RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- In the case of Frederick Marx, the little boy run over and killed on Tuesday, in the Bowery, by car 19, of the Fourth avenue line, Coroner Keenan began an investigation yesterday at the Fourteenth ward station house, though he could not conclude the case owing to

other engagements. The evidence taken yesterday showed that when the boy ran across the track he fell about a dozen feet in front of the horses. Robert Berg, of 210 Bowery, saw him fall and called to the driver, Samuel Eogan, to stop. He only pulled up his horses, and did not apply the brake until he had reached the boy. The hearing will be continued today.

THE CHAMBER OF LIPE ASSURANCE.—The annual ing of the Chamber of Lite Assurance was held yesterday in the directors' room, American Ex-change Bank, H. D. Morgan, Vice President, in the change Bank, H. D. Morgan, Vice President, in the chair. The question of the formation of an Actuarial Board or National Eoard of Life Assurance was discussed at considerable length, a number of the delegates expressing the opinion that the present formation of the Chamber was not so efficient as could be desired. There was now a different measurement of liabilities in some of the States, and it was urged that steps be taken to form a national measurement. The question was under discussion when the adjournment took place.

SUICIDE AT THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL Schrimer held an inquest yesterday at the Con-tinental Hotel, over the body of a man known as J. tinental Hotel, over the body of a man known as J. B. Coy, who committed suicide by taking morphine. He had been in the frequent habit of visiting the hotel while intoxicated, and on Tuesday again appeared there, when he announced to a friend that it would be the last spree he would ever go on. Shortly after being shown to a room one of the parties discovered him to be in convulsions, so a physician was summoned, and he ascertained that the patient had swallowed morphine, an empty bottle so labelled being found in the room. Deceased was forty-two years of age and a native of Massachusetts.

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—A meeting of the

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—A meeting of the Board was held yesterday, all the members being present except Commissioner Myers. A letter was received from James M. McLean accepting of his ap-pointment as a member of the Board, vice Abbe, depointment as a member of the Board, vice Abbe, deceased. Chief Engineer Kingsland reported the names of members of the department who deserve special mention for assisting in saving the lives of inmates of Stewart's Hotel, Nos. 478 and 489 Broadway, during the fire on Sunday morning last, as follows:—Assistant Foreman M. D. Tompkins, Hook and Ladder No. 1, rescuing a woman on fourth floor, with assistance of Assistant Foreman Donohue, of Hook and Ladder No. 9; fireman C. Filek, Engine Company No. 20, assisted by fireman John Kavanagh, of Hook and Ladder No. 8, safely removing a woman and child from the second story; fireman James Heany, Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, assisting a lady and gentleman to escape from the second story. A number of applications for promotions were received and referred, and the Board adjourned.

A SENSATION SPOILED.—Yesterday morning an

A SENSATION SPOILED .- Yesterday m entry appeared on the returns made to Police Head-quarters by Sergeant McCullough, of the Twentieth precinct, of a very starting character. The substance of it was that at forty minutes after two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon a man named James Cahill, who had been working at Beaumont, came to the station and reported that while crossing the Weehawken ferry he was attacked by thieves, dragged to the dock at the foot of Fortieth street, where they robbed him and then cut his throat with a razor. He was sent to the Mount Simi Hospital; but, as the doctor was absent, was subsequently taken to Bellevue. Upon this information the evening papers in good faith published the particulars of a daring attempt at murder in broad daylight on a crowded ferry. Inquiries at the station house of Captain Hedden resulted in ascertaining that Cahili was probably insane. When he came in he made the above statement and produced a bloody razor from his pocket; but his neck had but a small scratch upon it. Sergeant James made the entry on the blotter, but failed to telegraph it to headquarters. stance of it was that at forty minutes after two

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE CANAL STREET ALLEGED ARSON CASE .- Fire Marshal Brackett appeared before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and submitted the testimony taken by him regarding the Levi's store, No. 499 Canal street, on Saturday last. The Court deemed the evidence of such a nature as to warrant the prisoner being held, and in conformity with this decision he was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury in default of \$1,000 ball. alleged guilt of Heman Levi in setting fire to Meyer

ALLEGED LARCENY OF MONEY.—Walter Myers, doing business in Clinton Market, appeared at Jefferson Market yesterday morning and complained that Lewis M. Meilny, who had been in his employ as a clerk until September 1, when he was dis-charged for calling upon a Mrs. Randall, one of his customers, and collecting the sum of eighty-one dollars, which he lilegally retained. The accused, when asked what he had to say relative to the charge, said that he had been a partner with the complainant, that they had cause for separation, and at the time their accounts were not adjusted and are not now; that he had as much right to col-lect the sum as his late parener. Admitted to ball in the sum of \$500 to answer. as a clerk until September 1, when he was dis

POLICE TRIALS.

More Alleged Outrages by Members of the Force.
The Board of Police Commissioners held a session

yesterday for the trial of complaints made by citizens against officers. Several of them were of an important character, and the evidence Before Judge George G. Barnard.

The People, &c., vs. Crimmins.—The prisoner, as have been guilty of brutality that justifies their im-

Officer Hopell, of the Seventeenth precinct, was arraigned on the complaint of one Lee. Mr. Lee charged that one night last week he was

arraigned on the complaint of one Lee. Mr. Lee charged that one night last week he was attacked and badly beaten by a German. When the officer came up the German was kicking him. Hopell arrested the German and he offered to go to the station house and make a complaint. The German said something to Hopeli in the German language, when the officer released him. The complainant and others called upon him to rearrest the German, when he threatened to club the complainant and refused to give his number. Adjourned until next Wedaesday.

Peter L. Browne, of the Forty-second precinct, was charged by Elizabeth Turner, a widow, who is the mother of five children, with forcibity entering her premises, clubbing her in far room and dragging her through the streets of Brooklyn with nothing on her person but a skirt. In her evidence she gwore that she was on the street looking for one oper children when the officer came up and called her a drunken murdress. She retreated to her room, locked the doors (the premises were 52 Adams street, Brooklyn), which he broke open and entered, where he clubbed her, and, taking her to the station house with nothing on but a skirt, she was sent to the court and discharged. The woman further swore that the justice reprimanded Brown and tood him he ought to be arrested. Mrs. Turner proved by three witnessess that a forcible entry was made and by one that he clubbed her. All the witnesses swore to having seen marks of violence upon her person.

Officer Joseph R. Dillon, of the Third precinct, was charged by Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, of No. 25 East Broadway, with using unbecoming language and cailing her a thief. The evidence of the ledy and her mother, wile of ex-Recorder Martin Dale, established the fact that a few days ago, while in Washington Market, the complainant found a pocketbook, which the officer snatched from her, calling her a thief. A gentleman at once accompanied the ladies to the station house to see that Dillon reported the case and handed in the pocketbook, which contained between on

PROBABLE HOMICIDE IN THE SIXTH WARD."

At twenty minutes after four o'clock yesterday afternoon James Saunders, aged fifty, of No. 25 Baxter street, and John Hall, aged twenty-five years, of No. 3 Catharine street, both colored men, became

No. 3 Catharine street, both colored men, became involved in a quarrel on the second floor of No. 25 Baxter street about a woman, to whom both had been paying attentions. During the progress of the quarrel Saunders drew the colored assassin's instrument—a razor—and attempted to terminate Hall's career of usefulness and at the same time put a dangerous rival out of the way.

Hall observed Saunders' hovements, and being a younger and more active man, quickly drew a revolver and fired at Saunders. The ball took effect in the left side of Saunders, indicting a severe and dangerous wound. The wounded negro was taken to the New York Hospital for treatment. Sergeaut Kennedy and officer Woolridge, of the Sixth precinct, on hearing of the facts proceeded to Baxter street and took Hall into custody. He was locked up in the station house to await the result of Saunders' injuries.

THE HARLEM FIRE.

Further Particulars—List of Insurances.

The amount of loss in the account of the burning of the floar mill in 129th street, Harlem, on Tuesday night, was much overestimated. It seems now, by a further examination, that the loss on the building a further examination, that the loss on the building will amount to about \$15,000, on the stock about \$12,000 and on machinery, boiler and engine about \$20,000 and on machinery, boiler and engine about \$20,000, making a total loss of \$57,000. The insurances are as follows:—On building—Mannattan, \$5,000 to lumbin, \$5,000 Williamsburg City, \$5,000; Metropolitan, \$2,500; Corn Exchange, \$2,500; North British, \$5,000—total, \$25,000. On machinery, boiler and engine—People's, \$2,500; Hamilton, \$2,500; New York, \$2,500; New Ansterdam, \$2,500; Greers', \$2,500; Sterling, \$2,500; Pacific, \$2,500; Montack, \$2,500; Niagara, \$5,000; Frankin, of Philadelphia,

\$5,000; Charter Cak, \$2,500; Metropolitan, \$2,500. Total, \$35,000.

The firemen did well in confining the fire to the mill property. It seems that two watchmen were formerly employed in the mill—one by day and the other by night. Within a few days past the day watchman had been discharged and the night man put on the day watch, so that the mill was left alone at night. The day watchman closed the mill at about half-past five on the evening of the fire and went away. At between nine and ten o'clock the fire broke out. It is believed the fire was the act of an incendiary.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Between the Board of Commissioners and the Local Boards-Receipts and Expendi-

tures.
The stated semi-manthly meeting of this Board was held last evening at the hall corner of Grand and Elm streets, with the president, Mr. R. L. Larre-more, in the chair. A communication was received gentlemen to fill the vacancies occurring as school inspectors on December 31, 1868, viz.:—First district, Anthony J. Oliver; Second district, P. J. McAlear; Third district, N. Jarvis, Jr.; Fourth district, Harvey H. Woods; Fifth district, Robert Ennever; Sixth dis-trict, John Tietjen; Seventh district, Robert McGinnis. The communication was referred to the Committee

A communication was received from the trustees of the Twenty-first ward, in which it was alleged that the Board of Education had arbitrarily construed the laws in regard to the duties of the local boards of trustees and their power in regulating the limit of the term of appointments, the changes in positions and in the salaries of the teachers. The communica-tion alleges further that the local board of the tion alleges further that the local board of the Twenty-first ward has been greatly embarrassed in its movements by the action of the Board of Education. It recites the case of the principal of School No. 49, in Thirty-seventh street, who was removed for alleged incompetency by a unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees and reinstated by the Board of Education. The local board signified its intention to decline, therefore, any further administration of the ariairs of School No. 49, and protested against the interpretation of the law as made by the Board of Education.

This communication gave rise to a spirited debate, which resulted finally in referring the subject to the Committee on Bylaws, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Board; in the meanwhile the Board of Commissioners to take no part in the government of School No. 49.

A resolution was offered by which the president and clerk of the Board were authorized to pay all bills incurred for the maint-nance of the schools in various wards in excess of the amounts appropriated to each ward, provided the entire amount did not exceed the amount of the general appropriation for incidental expenses for the minenance of the

ated to each ward, provided the entire amount did not exceed the amount of the general appropriation for incidental expenses for the maintenance of the schools. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was presented and referred to the Committee on Bylaws by which the committee was directed to examine and report whether any additional bylaws were needed to protect the teachers in their right of appeal to the Board in case of discussal. This resolution was prompted by information forwarded to the Board to the effect that it was the castom of the trustees of one of the wards to appoint teachers for the period of one year, for the purpose of preventing the teachers from having the right of appeal and to ignore certain provisions of the law in regard to the daties of inspectors.

Messrs, Wm. Jones and Norman A. Caikins were unantmously elected Assistant Superintendents of Schools for the term of two years from January 1, 1869.

Schools for the term of two years that 1869.

The Comptroller was directed to place to the credit of the Board the sum of \$400,000,
The contract for furnishing Colored Grammar School No. 3, on West Forty-first street, was given to J. W. Schermenhorn & Co. for the sum of \$6,001.

The report of the Auditing Committee submitted to the Board the following account of the receipts and expenditures of the Board from June 24 to November 7:—

Receipts June 24, 1868— Bulance with City Chamberlain
Total receipts\$1,203,157 Payments— Warrants outstanding June 24, 1868\$4,793 Still outstanding.
Total payments. \$4,675 Warrants drawn from June 24 to November 7, 1868. \$1,177,295 Warrants outstanding. 30,925
Paid. \$1,146,369 Add as above. 4,675
Total paid out. \$1,151,044 Leaving balance to the credit of the Board. \$2,113 Bank book shows balance on May 7. 24,613 Ameuit paid on forged warrant withheld

THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

Second Day-Interesting Declaration The Rich and the Poor-Rent of Pews-Free Churches-War on Sectarianism.

The true character of this Convention developed itself somewhat more fully during the proceedings of yesterday. It appears that there is an under current of sentiment moving a majority of those in attendance in favor of a closer union of the several sectarianism in the interest of the Church. But it is doubeful whether this Convention, having no legislative nor any other authority over any of the organized branches of the Christian church, will be able to do anything towards this, since even a resolution introduced yesterday morning by Mr. Reynolds, of Kingston, on an entirely different subject was objected to, as the passing of resolutions was not the object for which they had convened.

From nine to ten A. M. there was a prayer meet-

ing, led by Dr. Chickering, of Boston. A summary of the discussion of the day previous was then reported by Rev. Dr. Sulphen for the day's meetings and by Rev. Dr. Calckering for the evening meetings and by Rev. Dr. Chickering for the evening session. Rev. Dr. Washburn, of Constantinople, then opened upon the first topic for the day—"Woman's Work in the Church." In earnest language and with many illustrations drawn from his own experience he detailed the different ways in which woman may exert-her benign and powerful influence for the Church, and gave an extended description of the ignorance and superstition ruling in the Last. Drs. Trask and Dyer, of Massachusetis, and Blair, of New York, all exhorted woman to give her aid to the Gaurch, as one of the powerful auxiliaries for the spread of the Google, and Dr. Corey, of Utica, referred to the fact that spending a Sabbath with Spurgeon in London he saw over 500 ladies employed in Sabbath school work. This discussion closed with a hymn and a prayer, and then Dr. Cyrus D. Fous, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Church of this city, commenced an essay on the topic "Why do so many churches fail to reach the poor?" After an introduction, in which he spoke of the different conditions of society in republican America from that in monarchies, he stated that many churches do not want to reach the poor. Individuals may, but the organized church will not. They plant outposts, missionary chapels, but will not admit the poor to the church on terms of equality; and if a liborer, with his hard, horny hands, were to enter one of their churches no one would rise to give him a seat, and the seats are held so high in price that the poor cannot afford to rent them. Promiscuous assembles only are conductive to the welfare of the church, for in rich congregations corruption sets in, the preaching becomes emasculated and the Googel is virtually suppressed. He was followed by Dr. Van Doren, of New York, and Dr. Adams, of Connecticut. The latter declared that there should be no pew rents, no buying and selling of seats in the church of God, which was loudly applianded. Mr. Waterbury, of Brooklyn, would say "Amen" to all this, as he is for free churches and believed that the p session. Rev. Dr. Washburn, of Constantinople, then opened upon the first topic for the day-"Woman's

After prayer Mr. Raiph Weils, of New York, gave his views at length upon "The float Method of Conducting Sabbath Schools." His exposition, based upon his own experience, was so detailed and so much appreciated by the Convention that when his twenty minutes expired, he was given ten minutes more by the unanimous vote of the house. He touched upon

everything that human ingenuity can suggest to create, organize and fil a Sabbath school—to interest the children by lectures during the week on entertaining subjects, as geography, natural history and the like, and thus to draw their parents within the pale of religion. The uses of the blackboard and the nature and effect of object teaching were fully explained. Rev. Messrs. Cromwell, of New Jersey; Cook, of Buffalo; House, of Checimant, and Doe, of Providence, each giving his own personal experience of the great inducence Sabbath schools do exercise if properly conducted, and with a hymn and prayer the discussion of this tople was brought to a close.

The next topic was "By what means can we reach those who do not come to our charchas?" and Mr. Moody opened. He detailed how they did in Chicago, dividing the city unto fifty-two districts, having a visiting committee in each, and already two-thirds of the population have bean visited. The Church should do as the political parties did, who canvass a whole State, reach every man and know beforehand how each will vote. What they wanted was live preaching to reach the masses and the rich will come also. He referred to Spurgeon's great effort in London, and then said that opera singing in churches can't do it, as in Beecher's church he had heard as much taik of the singing as of the preaching. He would rather preach to a crowd in a billiard saloon or a rumshop, and do more good, than he could by preaching to the hardened sinners who have set in their cushinoned pews regularly for ten or fifteen years. Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby stated that at his church, corner Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue, five minutes after the opening of the service all pews not occupied are free. Rev. Mr. Hastings, of Boston; House, of Cincinnati; and Miles Grant, of Boston; flowed, and Rev. Mf. Hastings, of Boston; House, of Cincinnati; and Miles Grant, of Boston; flowed are free. Rev. Mr. Hastings, of Boston; flowed are free. Rev. Mr. Hastings, of Boston; flowed are free Rev. Mr. Hasting

THE FULTON FERRY DISASTER.

on my knowledge and benefit there are all it think the boat was outside the stip, as I looked out of the window and did not see any pier; I should judge it was about a minute from the time I heard the best ring until the crash.

Henry J. Topping, of Tompkins avenue, near Warren street, Brooklyn, testilied:—I am a New York and Sandy Mook pilot; I have not read the bestimony in the subject.

Hereupon the deputy coroner gave a direct of the testimony—or rather a story of the disaster—in order that Mr. Topping might be able to form an ophilos, Mr. Topping having seen thereby enabled to form an ophilos, Mr. Topping having seen thereby enabled to form an ophilos, Mr. Topping having seen thereby enabled to form an ophilos, Mr. Topping having seen thereby enabled to form an ophilos, Mr. Topping having seen thereby enabled to form an ophilos, Mr. Topping having seen thereby enabled to form an ophilos, Mr. Topping having seen thereby enabled to form an ophilos, Mr. Topping having seen thereby enabled to form an ophilos, Mr. Topping having seen thereby enabled to form an ophilos, Mr. Topping having seen thereby enabled to form an ophilos, Mr. Topping having seen thereby enabled to form an ophilos, Mr. Topping having seen to the seen of the stip he did not think the propeller could have caused the collision, and as the boat was so loaded down she might possibly not have answered her helm so as to avoid colliding with the boat or the rack, and then the tide might have been a bore of a tide; there is no rule about these tides—they come up in a moment and go away just as sudden; a man with the very best judgment may at any time be liable to meet with an accident; it is very likely that there might possibly have been a bore of a tide; there is no rule about these tides—they come up in a moment and go away just as sudden; a man with the very best judgment may at any time be liable to meet with an accident; it is very likely that there might be with a case of the day to the sea of the

day afternoon, at two o'clock.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE WASHINGTON RELAY.—On Monday night a lady named Mrs. Starkweather, aged sixty-one years, travelling from Washington in company with her husband, James Starkweather, to their home in Michigan, was run over by the New York express train at the Washington relay, sustaining such injuries as resulted in her death early yearday morning.—Baltimore Sam. Not. 18.

COVERNMENTAL REPORTS.

Annual Report of the Postmaster General. Annual Report of the Hostmaster General.

The annual report of the Hos. Alexander W. Randall, Postmaster General, has not yet been finished, but all the statistics and the ordinary information which is to be communicated to Congress in December have been furnished by the heads of the appointment, finance, contracting and auditing bureaus, and the material points in the report have already been decided on. The estimate of the Postmaster General for the ordinary expenses of the department, including the service of the mails for 1870, is placed at \$24,540,413. This sun does not include the expenses for the special service to Colina, Japan, Brazil and the Sandwich islands, which will require an additional sum of \$725,000. The entire receipts of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, derived from the asles of stamps, postage collected, &c., are \$16,22,000. This is the ordinary revenue of the department for 2 year, which last year (1887) was about \$15,237,023. The report will show that the expenses of the department have been augmented in greater proportion than the receipts, it will also show that the expenditures have been so great that they have absorbed not only all of the receipts, but all the appropriations and all the funds standing to the credit of the department, so that the department has nothing to fail back upon except the current receipts of the coming year. Mr. Randall, in view of this condition of affairs, will ask for a deficiency appropriation for the current year of \$4,000,000. The overland mail service, a very expensive enterprise, has tended greatly to increase the deficiency, owing to the fact that it has cost largely in excess of the appropriations of last year. The new and expensive mail routes established in July last by an not of Congress will also help to swell the deficiency. The Postmaster General does not expect the department as they have been in the past to support the service. The free delivery system cost for the year \$905,804 50. The report will allude in detail to The annual report of the Hon. Alexander W. Ran-dall, Postmaster General, has not yet been finished, but all the statistics and the ordinary information

Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office.

Land Office.

Commissioner Wilson, of the Land Office, has made one of his claborate reports, again giving not only the amount of public lands surveyed; and disposed of but his views on the future commercial prospects of the central portion of the continent. A large portion of the public lands disposed of has been taken up by actual settlers under the homestead law, while the remainder has been located with military land warrants, the sales for cash having been comparatively small. The Land Office museum is already enriched by numerous specimens of minerals, objects of natural history, &c., which have been classified by States.

Continuation of the Testimony, but No Light on the Subject.

The adjourned inquest in regard to the collision between the Futton terryboats Hamilton and Union on Saturday morning last was resumed yesterday afternoon at the Coroner's office, in Centre stroct. There was no testimony elicited which tended in any way to make the affair clearer or to throw any new light on the subject. The testimony taken was as follows:—

George Sammis, of SS Ninth street, Brooklyn, testified as follows:—Came into the ladies' cabin; it think it was about half-past seven o'clock; the boat, I think, was the Hamilton; walked into the ladies cabin, took a seat abatt the wheel on the inside of the boat. I was engaged in reading and paid no particular attention to the passengers got up, then I folded my paper, stood up and walked forward; when I was within reaching distance of the door I met the errand boy who works in the store with me, I stopped to speak to him, and the first thing I knew I heard a crash and saw the people pammed back: I ran back towards the wheel and when the boat wheeled out I worked my way ait, got on the string piece on the down town side of the silp and went ashore; I then went around to get on the boat to find the boy who worked my way ait, got on the string piece on the down town side of the silp and went ashore; I then went around to get on the boat to find the boy had left and there I saw the by Brewer bing dead; I looked at him to see if he was the boy who was manifed. It am used to hearing belis, but the best was outside the eith as a looked out of the service born in or appointed to the case of the street of the left of the was of the left of the was outside the eith as a looked out of the service born in or appointed to the left of the control of the service born in or appointed to the left of the was of the left of the left of the was of the left of the was of the left of the third in battle. He says, in conclosion, that the Pleard of Visit are recommend the Academy to ask for \$65.600 this year for repairs and improvements, and also recommend that the superintendent be raised to the rank and pay of begadler general.

THE ASHBURTON TREATY A FAILURE.

An Old Bond Robbery-A Syracuse Lawyer in Search of \$30,090 Worth of Bonds-One of the Robbers is Met in Caunda, and the Pursucr is Murderously Assaulted.

Scarch of \$33,099 Worth of Bonds-One of the Robbers is Met in Canada, and the Pursuer is Murderously Assaulted.

[From the Buffalo Courier, Nov. 17.]

About two years ago a man of considerable wealth, named twood, residing on Red creex, in this State, had stoken from him \$25,000 worth of war bonds, issaed by a namber of the interior counties, and which he had purchased during the rebellion. Ho at once employed as his counsel M. W. Brand, a lawyer of syracuse, who has given largely of his time, talents and energy to the matter ever since, Mr. Brand, about a year ago, had so far satisfied himself as to the identity of the robbers—but without being in possession of all the proof he required—that he opened negotiations with some of the parties and soon succeeded in recovering some \$3,500 of the bonds. He continued his labors and about a month ago had a promise of the return of \$16,600 worth more; but this promise the parties refused to fulfil and Mr. Brand doemed it advisable to procure their arrest. The principal escaped into Canada and for a time all hope of further negotiations was abandoned. One day hast week Mr. Brand received a latter from Fort Eric, Canada, informing that that if he would come to that place the matter of the stoken bonds would be settled. The lector did not bear a rail name, but the initials were recognized by Mr. Brand. On Thursday tast he came to this city, and accompanied by a detective went to port Eric, it being maferstood by his companion that he should not be seen with him on the other side less his presence might excite suspicion, but to keep within a reasonable distance. Pursuant to directions Mr. Brand went to the house of a notorious refugeo named Et Vosburgh, and there met the escaped ringleader, John H. Sims, the author of the letter. Brand was invited to a seat by the stove; a conversation was commenced in relation to the stolen bonds, and so far as it proceeded on the side of Sims led Mr. Brand to the conversation had been considered closed, Sims suddenly sprang upon fagnad wi

ure for Syracuse, none the better for his interview with the wretches who are sheltered under the Union Jack.

This scoundret Sins was convicted in the United States District Court, with others, about two years ago, for passing connected money, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in Auburn; but after eleven months' condingment he was pardoned by the President, on the strength, as it is believed, of lying representations made by man of indusone to the animorities at Washington. The robbers of the bonds occurred balors Shas was tried, and since his release he has been the chief on the side of the robbers in trying to negotiate, profitably to nimself, for their return. Vesbingh, who has also been the boldest and shrewdest counterfeders in the boldest and shrewdest counterfeders in the United States. It is stated that Sims has a strong indusonce with prominent men on this side, who would not feel at all gratified with his canviction. The Fort Ericans must be happy with two such characters in their midst.

The ashburton treaty as it now stands is but a mockery, and should orbor be alregated altogener or made more sweeping in his provisions. Why of the country should be compelled to give shelter, to the owner of criminals is not clear to us. Let B the amended as soon as possible, and such men as Suns, Vosburgh and company with be likely to get